THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

15 PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, At 160 Nassau-et., (opposite the City Hall,) New York, And delivered to City Subscribers for Nice Cents per week.

Single copies Two Cents Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum, in advance; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for Six Months.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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TEN lines or less, (over six) first insertion. 50 Cents,
" for each subsequent insertion. 25 "
" for six insertious, or one week. \$1 50 " " for twenty-five insertions 5 (Longer Advertisements at equally favorable rates.

Marriages, Religious and Funeral Notices, not exceeding five lines, 25 cents. TO THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and wel fare of our race is constantly on the march to perfection, and with each succeeding day some new problem is solved, or some profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destinies. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, how is the mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingenuity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of LIFE, and the fathology of prevalent diseases, much valuable practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful slauplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasonings of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is tous that Sands's SARSAFARILLA, a scientific combination of essential princip es of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most saintary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, fornishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this-one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and petency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of reneving such an amount of soffering.

NEWARK, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842,

Messrs. Sands: Gent-Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering

ander one of the most loathsome diseases that ma ure is ca-pable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1236, which caused almost total biindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scrotulous affection on my left arm near the chow.

"The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my

"The pain extended from the sounder to the end of my fingers, and for two years my sufferings were keyond discription, I tried various remedies and consulted different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflammation of the streets.

tion of my eyes.
My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumours formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running uters at one time, some above and some below the cibew, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was—I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save me amplication of the arm was the only thing that could save my lite, as it was impossible to cure so dreagful a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. "For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hant, and the scrofial now nade its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive alcerations and I frared it might reach and sestroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good.—About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could scarce y get my breath. A hacking cough constantly amoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such, gendlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsapa lin, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution the use of your Sarsapa-lila, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I feit but little encouragement to purse yere. The persoasion of friends induced me to try your medicline, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, reheving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and I once more left within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla shout two months and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health; what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought it in the treatment of me when I had given up to die, and as I feel the paisations of health coursing through my yeige, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent ar prospect of a speedy dissolution

sought in vain! Yet it came to me when hand great a to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coarsing through my veias, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the author of all our sure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made sac of "Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the affilieted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you for rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsatilla. The resident a medicine is countless beyond indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is counties beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now gendemen suffer me to add another proof certified too by my friends and guardians as a just achnowledgement of the virtues of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, ferventieth of their say your triend.

wish of their and your friend. MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this secument to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER, decument to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER, VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK, Rector of St. Peter's Church. Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Coulin, and have known of her suffering liness. † JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the spat twesty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH. Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince Dec. 14, 1842 street, N. Y.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY.

Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New-York.

Martha Conlin bos lived in my family the last 13 years, and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by herself is correct.

Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD.

No. 604 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost

the whole of his mose from a severe Scrofulous disease. It speaks for itself.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1842. BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1812.

Messrs, Sands: Gent.—Although I am disfigured and deformed for life, I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, through the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a scrofulous affection on the end of my nose, commencing with a small red spot, attanded with tiching and burning sensations. This intuced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostrif was first destroyed, and, continuing upwards, it cross of the bridge of the nose, and, seizing upon the right side, destroyed the destroyed, and, continuing upwards, it cross d the bridge of the nuse, and, seixing upon the right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until, finally, the nose was entirely eaten off; the passage for conveying tears from the eye to the nose oblicerated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lip, extending to the right cheek, and my feetings and sufferings were such ascan better be imagined thandescribed. I am a native of Notting ham, in England, and my case is well known there. The first Physicians in the Kingdom prescribed for use, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed to take 63 drops of the "Tincture of Iodine" three times a day, which I continued for six months in succession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitrol to the parts. After this used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drownproved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all

I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all hope of ever gettleg well.

Many pronounced the disease a Cancer, but Dr. M—, under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofulous Lupus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May. The disease continued grasually to increase, extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast wards. wards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and

while crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklyn to NewWhile crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklyn to NewYork, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance and
thus accosted me: " my friend, have you used the Sarsaparika!" Yes, replied I, various kinds, and every thing else
I could be at of; but, said he, "I mean Sands's Sarsaparika!" No, I replied. "Then use it, for I believe it will
cure you." Being thus addressed by a stranger I was induced to make, trial of a medicine he so highly recomduced to make, trial of a medicine he so highly recom-

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1842. VOL. II. NO. 227.

months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its montos, I lee which make well. The intease is sopped in its ravages, all those racking and termenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep well; and, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sandá's Sarsaparilla. With a desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the debt medicine and yet create. right medicine and get cored.

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude.
Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD,
Nutria Alley, Pearl-street. STATE OF NEW-YORK, On this 25th day of November, City of Brooklyn, ss. \$1842, before me came Thomas Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same.

HENRY C. MURPHY.

Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sands's Sarsaparilla will also remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in as impure state of the blood and deprawed condition of the general constitution, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheuma-tism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Fimples or Pustules on the face, chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stabhorn Ulcers, syphiltic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, lemale derange-

ments, and other similar complaints.

Prepared and solid at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co. No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chambers street, New York. Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 79 and 100 Fulton st.; David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Markey, Corner of ket-street; and by Draggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, sir bottles for \$5.

Note.—The original documents may be seen by calling at

our store, No. 273 Broadway. NIEW-YEAR'S CALLS .- Those persons who expect to receive calls on New-Year's Day, and who wish their parents to leave with a grateful remembrance of a pleasant visit and refreshing cheer, would do well to call on Andrew C. Wheeler, 19 Fulton Market on Sa'urday the 31st list, and provide themselves with a choice cut of the treble premium Ox 'Onondaga Chief,' fatted by Philo Rust Esq. of Syracuse, and allowed by the best judges to be one of the fattest ever offered in this city.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS .- Canton Tea Company have received a small lot of the most did Chinese Tea Caddies that have ever been imported into this city, of various patterns; all richly inlaid, containing about 12 pounds of highly flavored iea. Also, every description of tea which graws in China, especially of the higher grades, such as Oolong, Ningyong, Soupuy, Pekce, Hyson and Gunpowder, in convenient and elegant packages.

Canton Tea Company, 121 Chatham-st., N. Y. e27 6t*

NEW-YEAR'S CAKE—
Best Plum Cake Is 4d per lb.

Best Plum Cake Is 4d per ib. New-Year's Cake 9d do. Fruit and Pound Cake Is 4d per lb. PARR'S Cheap Gracker Bakery, 73 Mott-street, near Wal-ker, and 127 Cherry-st, near Catherine Market. d23 t31*

HANDSOME NEW-YEAR'S GIFT FOR SALE: A small and remarkably handsome bay Shetland Poney. He is about 6 years old, kind and gentle under the saddle, and a very desirable present for ome boy ten or fifteen years of age. Apply to 442 Houstor struct.

THE FRIENDS of John Anderson announce to the public that they intend giving kim a plimentary Concert and Ball at the Apollo Saloon, 410

Broadway, on Tuesday, the 3d January next.

The evening's entertainments will commence with some tavorite Scotch Songs, Duets and Glees Ticket. \$1 each, adm tting on gentleman and two ladies, to be had of the different members of the Committee, at the bollo Saloon and at the different Music Stores.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock, concert to commence at

nalf past 7, and dracing at 9.

Dodsworth's favorite band is engaged for the occasion. Programme will be turnished at the door.

Programme will be furnished at the door.

COMMITTEE.

Alexander Watson, Joseph N. Barnes, Thomas Thomas, Jr
V. Clirehugh,
P. V. Remsen,
Cornelus Schenck, James B. Sheys,
Algernon Jarvis,
Allen M. Smiffen,
Wm. Sneckner,
Brooklyn.

LLEWELLYN has the honor of in To forming his friends and the public that he is now repared to furnish Music for Parties, Balls and Assemblies. He will also give lessons on the Harp. Harps made, timed and put in complete order. Por particulars or terms, apply at 92 Broadway or 653 Washington-street.

N. B.—Orders punctually attended to dan 2 w*

ENDIA RUBBER SHOES .- Ladies' Over-Shoes, with strap, a new and beautiful article; do sheet Rubber; with strap; Misses Over-Shoes; Ladics' walking Shoes and Gaiters; Gents Over-Shoes; leather soles. Also, a full assortment of all kinds of common Rubbers, wholesale and retail, manufactured at the New-Brunswick ladia Rubber Factory. Warehouse, 53 Maiden lane.

CLEIGH-RIDERS !-- Keep your feet sheep skin Mat, which is always serviceable when sleighing is over. For sale very low, by the single one or by the hundred.

HAIR COLORING. - Jacob Maby would inform his old customers, and all those who wish to have a beautiful head of hair, that he transfactures and has for sale at 252 Brooms st. his celebrated Essence of Tyre, which having lately improved, he guarantees will be effectual in permanently coloring red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black. Persons can have it applied at his or heir residence, and if not satisfied their money will be re-

CONOMY AND FASHION—Warranted as cheap as the cheapest than can be bought
in this City. Fashionable Hats warranted fur bodies,
from \$2 to \$4. Splendid Imitation Molesk. Hats cloth
under brims \$2 50. If in any instance the above Hats do
not give satisfaction the wearer can be amply satisfied
by giving information to the subscriber, where they are
cons antly manufacturing.

J. W. KELLOGG,
d26 im. No. 132 Canalot. cor. of Thompson.

W INDOW CURTAINS & SHADES.

The subscribers take this method to inform their The subscribers take this method to inform their numerous friends and the public that they have yet remaining on hand, in their ware-rooms, a few sets of low-priced Window Curtains; also, a splendid assortment of French and American painted Window Shades, Paper Hargings and Upholstery Goods, all of which they offer for sale at prices to suit the times. Piense call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

G. P. & J. GRATACAP, 2027 lw* Upholstery Warehouse, 31 Maiden Lane.

A IR TIGHT STOVES.—The greatest variety and cheapest article in this city fined with cast from, and constructed with a safety valve (on the Boston plan) may be found at No. 231 Water street, 2d door from Beeknam street. Just received from Boston a superior article with an oven. Please call and judge for yourselves before purchasing. No. 231 Water street, 2d door from Beeknam.

F. H. LOCKWOOD, 104 Fulton-street, has just received a fresh supply of elegant Gold Watches, for both ladies and gentlemen, consisting of Lepine, Anchor Escapement and English Levers, full jeweled, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. Also, Gold Chains and Keys of new patterns, and every description of fine Jewelry and Silver Ware. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. Watches and Jewelry repaired.

DROF. ORR'S AIRTIGHT STOVE. The undersigned are the only agents for vending and selling the above article in the City of New-York. Of their utility and superior excellence certificates from persons of the first respectability may be seen at the store. We guar-antee against any explosions if put up according to our directions. We have also an improved Airtight Stove.

L HILL S. R. FRAZIER, 250 Water street. TMPORTANT TO MECHANICS and others.—Warranted cast steel edge Tools may be had at the subscriber's old establishment, 33 Attorney-st., or at George Briggs & Go.'s, 115 Maiden-lane, New-York, at reduced prices to suit the times. 10 per cent to denlers. n29 Jm.*

THREE DOLLAR HATS .- Just finlisted, the most splendid article ever offered to the public. Elegant Moleskin Hats at the low price of \$3.—Also an article at \$2.50, equal its durability and lastice to those soid by others at \$3. Fine Nutrias \$3.50, d3 low* BROWN, Practical Hatter, 148 Canal-st.

COAL—Dealers and others requiring
Coal in large loss, say fifty tons or more, can be supplied at one dollar less per ton than the usual retail prices.
d27 lw* TYLEE& MAPES, 28 Leonard street.

TARD-WARE PAPER—600 reams, different sizes, 36 by 40 to 21 by 27; also—50 reams, Envelope—150 gross Bonnet Boards, for sole at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 150 South-street.

TNO EXPORTERS and Dealers in Matches. The subscriber, manufacturer of the cele brated "Clark's Matches," has opened a depot, No. 40 Chill street, where they may be had in any quantity, at reduced prices, for cash. [d25 lm*] E. E. CLARK. CRAHAM'S NEW WORK on the authority of the Bible for Man's eating Fluso, drinking Wine, &c.—First and Second Parts for sale by d28 lm*

JOHN BURDELL, 69 Chamber-st.

OYSTERS.—Pickled Oysters can be Oyster House, No. 9 Ann street, at one dollar per hundred.

By F. Colton & Co.

mended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and wooderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two

THE TRIBUNE.

THE SOMERS MUTINY. Naval Court of Inquiry.

Reported for The New-York Tribune.

THIRD DAY FRIDLY, Dec. So. The Court reassembled at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Capt. Mackenzie came in and, in answer to the President, said that his narrative was now The Judge Advocate read the minutes of yester-

day, and Capt. Mackenzie presented his narrative, which he said would be found both accurate and

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to read the narrative, of which we present as accurate a sketch as possible, at the conclusion of the testimony of Mr. Wales.

The reading of the narrative occupied till 1 o'clock, after which the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, as follows: EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

JAMES W. WALES, sworn by the President, testified as follows: I was Purser's Steward on board the Somers in her late cruise. I was informed on the night of the 25th of November last of an intended mutiny on board that vessel. I was standing forward by the bitts when Mr. Spencer came forward, and, after some few remarks relative to the weather, requested me to get on top of the booms, telling me at the same time that he had semething very important to communicate to me. I accordingly got on top of the booms with him and he commenced the conversation by asking me if I was afraid of death?' I was then alone with him. Was I afraid of death-and did I fear a dead man and dare I kill a person," were the questions he asked me. I was very much surprised at these remarks and looked up to see if he was in earnest; I found that he was very serious and very much in earnest in what he said. I replied that I was not particularly anxious to die quite yet, that I had no cause to fear a dead person and that did a man sufficiently abuse or insult me, I thought I could muster sufficient courage to kill him if necessary. Mr. Spencer replied, "I do n't doubt your courage at all; I know it." "But," said he, "can you keep a secret? and will you keep one?" "If so," he added, "take the oath." He then dictated an oath, of which I cannot recollect the whole; but the purport of it was that I should never make known to any person the conversation which was about to take place between us. I took the oath as directed by Mr. Spencer. The eath was merely administered by word of mouth, no Bible being used. He then went on to state that he was leagued with about twenty of the brig's company, to take her, murder all her officers and commence pirating. The plan and stations of the men, he said, he had all arranged in secret writing, done up in his neck handkerchief. He requested me to feel of his neck-handkerchief. I did so and there was a rumpling which showed that there was paper in the back part of it. He went on to state to me the plan he should pursue. The affray would commence some night when he had the mid-watch .-Some of his men would get into a fight on the forecastle. He (Spencer) was to bring them up to the mast and call Mr. Rogers, the officer of the deck, to pretend to settle the difficulty .-As soon as Mr. Rogers had got to the gangway were immediately to seize and overboard. They would then have the vessel in their own possession. The keys of the arm-chest. he said, he could lay his hands on at any moment. The arm chest was to be opened and the arms distributed to his men. He was then to station his men at the hatches to prevent any one from coming up on deck, and he should proceed to the cabin and murder the Commander with the least noise possible. He should then proceed with some of his men to the ward room; and then murder the ward-room and steerage officers. He stated that the officers had no arms in the ward room with the exception of the First Lieutenant, and all the arms that he had there was an old cutlass, which

he should secure before the affray commenced. This accomplished, he said he should go deck, have the two after guns slewed around so as to command, from a raking position, the deck. He would then cause all the crew to be called on deck, and select a number from them such as cause to be thrown overboard. (The words "suit his purposes" were the very ones he used.) This done, he should commence clearing the deck, beginning by throwing overboard the launch and all the spare spars and rigging of the vessel, as they only tended to lumber up the deck; that should they stand in need of any spare spars or rigging, they could take them from vessels that they would

capture. This done, the brig was to proceed to Cape San Cromwell and Small were put in irons, though I Antonio, or to the Isle of Pines; and there take on board one who was familiar with their intended business, and who was ready and willing to join them. The name of this person was not mentioned. This done, they were to commence cruising for prizes; that whenever they took a vessel, after taking from her that which would be of use to them, they were to murder all on board and scuttle the vessel, so as to leave no traces of her. Should there be any females on board of the vessels they would take, they would have them removed to the brig for the use of the officers and men-using them as long as they saw fit, and then making way with them.

Spencer then called up ELISHA SMALL, seaman on board. He came and stood by the railing, but did not get up on the booms. (This was before I made any reply to what he said-because I could Spanish, but I could not tell what they were talking about, as I did not understand the language. Small looked surprised, however, at what he told him. I saw Small's face very plainly. Spencer then remarked to Small, in English, "O, you need not be under any apprehension of fear on his (witness's) account, as I have sounded him pretty well and find he is one of us." Small seemed pleased, and remarked that he "was very glad to hear it. Small was then called away to execute some order. Before going Spencer told him that he (Spencer) should have the mid-watch that night, and wished to have some farther conversation with him (Small) relative to their plans; and desired Small to "see that foretop-man" meantime. (He did not name

Small then left. Spencer made overtures to me, saying that if I would join them he would give went on to state that the Commander had a large amount of money on board. This, he said, with DY ORDER of the Surrogate, the Pub lic Administrator will sell at anction on Saturday. Dec. SI, at 12 o'clock, M. at the wherf, foot of Pike street, East River, the interest of John M. Sloan, deceased, in the brig Orontes, her tackle, apparel and furniture, being a day Ste share of one-eighth therein.

I thought of the project. I thought it prudent to dissemble as much as possible in order to gain further information, and told him that I was favorably disposed towards it. My duty then called me away. Spencer remarked that we would have answare of one-eighth therein. other interview on the morrow, when he would

my life would not be worth a straw. I said " No, I would not make any mention of it." This conversation lasted upwards of an hour-nearly two hours. It was contrary to the rules of the ship to sit on the booms at all; we were on the centre out of sight. I recollect no other part of the conversation which occurred there. I took the first opportunity that I could to make the matter known to Commander Mackenzie. It was about 9 o'clock at night when I left Mr. Spencer, and he went below to turn in. It was very light-moonlight I think, though I will not be sure. I proceeded as far aft as the cabin, intending to communicate the intelligence to Commander Mackenzie, but I observed that Small was watching me closely. Seeing this I turned back and thought I would try to get into the wardroom, but there I was again put of; for Spencer put up his head and wanted to know what the devil I was about, cruising around there," or something to that amount. Spencer's hammock was hung right over the ward-room door, and to reach the door I had to pass by it. I made no reply but pretended to be getting into the Purser's store-room. I then went on the first deck again. About one hour after I went again to the steerage and found Spencerstill awake. I had returned there with the intention of getting into the ward-room. I saw that the lights were out and that the ward-room gentlemen had retired. I then let the matter rest till morning, but did

not go to sleep, though I tried. In the maining. as soon as I could get in, before breakfast, (about 7 o'clock I should think,) I communicated the matter to Purser Heiskell, and then went on deck and told the First Lieutenant that the Purser wished to see him immediately in the ward-room. I merely gave the Purser to understand that there was a mutiny on foot, and wished him to get it to the Commander as soon as possible. I condensed Spencer's statement, and went up to the First Lieutenant of my own accord, for fear the Purser would neglect it. I was watched as closely as possible by Small, Cromwell, Wilson, McKinley and Spencer, and therefore kept out of the way o the officers as much as possible. These men frequently noticed clubbing together, and I believe they knew I was playing them false. I had no farther interview with Spencer, though I endeavored to do so. He was continually engaged with the forecastle-man-Benj. F. Green-on the foretop, so that I could not see him. Spencer was arrested on the evening of the 26th November. I could get no chance previously to talk with him. Green was an apprentice on board. Spencer was put in irons, and was immediately asked if such a thing had occurred.

Previous to the arrest of Mr. Spencer, 1 had heard nothing from any of the other men nor had seen any thing to implicate them-after my conversation with Spencer; though I had on the 26th seen him talking with Cromwell, Small, Neville, Wilson and McKinley, near the Jacob's ladder. They were all collected together; I was in the gangway, and could hear none of their conversa-

tion, which was carried on in the usual tone. I saw Commander Mackenzie and Spencer together on the quarter deck just previous to Spencer's arrest. The conversation which occurred between them, so far as I can recollect, was this: The Commander told him that he understood he (Spencer) aspired to the command of that vessel; and that he did not know how he could accomplish his object except by riding over the dead bodies of her officers. I heard nothing more of the conversation except that Mr. Spencer said 'Yes, sir,' and then I was sent away to attend to getting out some irons. That was all of the conversation I heard. I brought the irons on deck. After they were brought up no conversation took place. put upon him, to which he appeared willingly to submit. At the time the irons were put on, some of the officers were on the quarter deck. The men were at quarters; the officers were all called out-and some of the men, I do not recollect who they were, were stationed at the guns. After he was ironed, Spencer was taken to the larboard arm-chest. This was about 6 o'clock, I think-the time for evening quarters. Mr. Spen-

cer was then alone. After this I observed dissatisfaction among the men. When an order was given it had to be repeated several times, and even then they obeyed t sullenly, as if they did not care a farthing whether the order was executed or not. Crom-well, whose hammock was slung next to mine, was called by some officer to go on deck, and went muttering-but I could not understand what he The same evening I observed Wilson, would suit his purposes; the remainder he should McKinley and three or four others collected on the forecastle talking together: and when the officers went toward them they would separate and go to other parts of the ship. I heard nothing at all of their conversations. Nothing else occurred that

night, to my knowledge. The next day I noticed nothing suspicious in the conduct of the men, except that they were surly about doing their duty. This surliness was gene-ral among the men. I think that on that day

will not be sure. After these three were in irons I saw that the crew was disorderly. In the morning, while holy-

stoning the deck, I being officer over the prisoners, I observed signs passed between Spencer, Wilson and McKinley; they put their hands to their chins and Cromwell, who was lying on the arm chest, rose up. I told him my orders were to shoot him down, and I should do so if he did not lie still. He lay down. I then went back with my pistol cocked, to the launch, where Wilson was poking about, and found that he had a number of hard-spike. I told him that if I saw him making any farther signs I would blow his brains out. He said nothing, did not put the hand-spike back but went to draw some water. I put the handspike back myself. I expressed my fears to Commannot reply.) He commenced talking to him in der Makenzie and the First. Lieutenant, telling them that I thought it dangerous to leave the holystones about, as they might be easily used. I went to the Commander to tell him this. While Spencer was in irons, near the battle-axe rack, I observed him trying how he could work onemoving the axe up and down. Cromwell and Small were at this time confined. After I told this to the First Licutenant he told it to the Commander and the battle axes were removed to the arm-chest. That morning Wilson, McKinley, McKee and Green missed their muster and congregated round the stern of the lnunch. The next day, at morning knowledgement; they were then put in irons; it was then 9 o'clock. After they were put in irons they went to work, when orders were given, with evident dissatisfaction. I heard nothing said among me the post of third officer in command. He then them, however. This dissatisfaction kept on till to be drawn from his wife and family. the execution, when the whole feeling changed. Those who before had been slow to execute an orwhat the Purser had would make a pretty little der were, after that, the first to run to obey it.sum to commence with. He then asked me what After the arrest of Spencer and previous to the I thought of the project. I thought it prudent to execution this dissatisfaction was evidently on the Com. Mackenzie's treatment? dissemble as much as possible in order to gain fur- increase, so much so as to be perceptible from day ther information, and told him that I was favora- to day. More than half the crew, I should think, exhibited it.

I was present at the time of the execution. did not hear any conversation between Commandshow me the plan he had drawn up. He followed er Mackenzie and Speacer and Cromwell, though chance—For sale, a rare collection of about 500 volumes, comprising, among other valuable matter, all the State Papers and Public Documents of the Constitution of the connected with him would; that go where I might | cer how can you ask me that when you have | A. I did. He said that his motto was "dead was found in it, which he had recently drawn from

brought me to this?" Commander Mackenzie said to Small "Don't go out of the world with any hard feelings at your heart-forgive him." Small replied "Since you request it, sir, I forgive him." Small then bade Lieut. Gansevoort farewell. Commander Mackenzie said "Small, what have you against me that you will not shake hands with me and bid me good bye?" Small said, "Nothing, sir, only I did not think that you would shake hands with a poorfellow like me and bid him good bye." He reached out his hand, shook that of Commander Mackenzie very cordially, and bade him farewell. I heard Small say, looking up to the flag, "God bless that flag!" He was then addressing his shipmates, having asked permission to do so of the Commander which had readily been granted him. I cannot recollect the words of his address though I heard him warn them from his fate; and heard him say that his sentence was right and just, and that it was right that he should die. He then looked up and said "God bless that flag!" and asked Mr. Spencer if he was ready to diesaving "I am." Soencer made no reply at all. He had permission to give the order to fire the signal gun, but waited some time, not being able to do so.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Previous to this Commander Mackenzie told me that Spencer wished to speak with me. I went up to him, and he said to me, "Mr. Wales I sincere ly hope that you will forgive me for tampering with your fidelity."-Commander Mackenzie was standng by his side-I replied that I did, and hoped that God would forgive him. He then shook my hand and said farewell. I had no other conversa-While we were at Mesurado, going ashore in

tion with either of them. he boat, on the 11th of November, Spencer was officer of the boat, and I was with him. I believe Mr. Rogers was also in the boat, though I am no sure. The Commander had told Spencer before he got into the boat that he was not in uniform .-He was just going into the boat as this was said He muttered some reply, but I could not hear what it was. After we had got some 20 or 30 yards from the Brig the Captain hailed us and asked if we had the American ensign in the boat. Spencer replied that he had not got it, and added, (nor, however, so the Captain could hear) that he'd be G-d d-dif he was going back after it either, for the d-d old humbug. Go to h-II." He continued cursing all the way to shore-though I cannot call to mind the particular expressions that he used. I think McKinley was in the boat, and Golding also-though I am not sure. This was the second cutter. This was all that took place at that time. Spencer's remarks seemed to please

About two weeks before the revelation of the nutiny was made, while bound from Mesurado to St. Thomas, Mr. Spencer having the watch on deck, (though I do not recollect the day or the place of the vessel,) Mr. Rogers sung out to let go some brace. Spencer was talking with Cromwell, (who was boatswain's mate of the watch.) and some others of the crew. None of them paid any attention to the order. Mr. Rogers called out again and again. They paid no attention. Mr. Rogers then came forward and gave the order himself. (I was forward standing by the Jacob's adder. They were as near Mr. Rogers as I was and could hear as well.) Capt. Mackenzie, who was on deck, noticed it, and sent for Spencer to come aft. I did not hear the conversation between them, but when Spencer came forward he was muttering curses against the Commander. I asked him: "Spencer, what's the matter?" Said- he, "the Commander says that I don't pay attention to my duty, and urges me to pay better attention hereafter. G-d d-n him, I'd like some of these sark nights to catch him on top of that round house, and plunge him overboard. It would be a pleasing task for me, and (he muttered between his teeth,) G-d d-n him, I'll do it yet." I made no reply. He went forward and began talking with some of the men-four or five. I went below. I did not repeat this language to any of the officers. I have had frequent conversations with Spencer on general subjects, but no others which would throw light on the matter. I did not know at the time that there were mutinous expressions. Other officers were near and must have heard his words.

Spencer had a picture in the ward-room at one ime. Once the Purser called the trysail the mainsail, and they had quite a dispute about it .-Spencer brought out a picture of a brig, with black flag flying at the peak. He made no remarks at that time or any other to me about the picture or the color of the flag.

At Madeira, when we were getting under weigh, Cromwell spoke against Commander Mackenzie. Capt. M. asked why some rigging had not been attended to. Cromwell was stationed forward and Capt. M. went aft. Cromwell then said he "did not care care a d-n about the rigging: Captain Mackenzie was desirous of getting too much work out of the crew; that there was no necessity of getting under weigh that night at all," at the same time wishing the "Commander and the Brig farther in h-Il than they were out." This he said loud enough to be heard by all forward. Several of the fficers were forward at the time, but in the hurry of getting under weigh, paid no attention to it .-Shortly after we left New-York, Cromwell, while giving some money to the Sergeant of Marines to take care of, told me that Spencer had given him \$15; he mentioned no purpose, though he said something about its being a "pretty good present." Spencer also drew some \$15 or \$20 wor h of to bacco and cigars during the cruise, which he distributed to the crew-the tobacco rather to the boys than the men. He gave Cromwell a bunch the holy-stones out and that he was taking out a or two of cigars at one time, and also to Small. saw him give money to small at Santa Cruz, while going ashore. I saw two silver pieces, though I could not see how much there was. I have seen Spencer give Green and Van Velcher a pound of tobacco at a time, and to others smaller amounts. I recollect no other conversation or facts that would throw any light upon the mutiny.

CROSS-EXAMINATION. The President informed Commander Macken-ZIE that he had the privilege of cross-examining the witness, by questions in writing, to be approved by the Court. He handed the following questions: Q. Did you ever hear Cromwell speak of his wife?

A. I have. Two or three days after we were out we had a heavy gale. Cromwell came down and began to speak about friends at home. He spoke of his wife in a very light manner for a man who has just been married, at least. [The words he quarters, they came forward and made some ac- used indicated that he cared nothing for her chastity while he was gone.]

The Judge Advocate objected to the question, I could see that the men and boys were still surly; and asked why Com. Mackenzie wished to ask it. Com. Mackenzie said it was merely to counter act any feeling of sympathy that might be sought

> The Judge Advocate said that purpose was already sufficiently answered. Q. Was it not on the occasion of your interview

> with Spencer on the booms, that he complained of A. He did say something about it then, though I do not remember what. He said, I believe,

> that Capt. M. was proud of his command. Q. Did Mr. Speacer state that the pistols alluded to in his conversation on the booms were

loaded? A. He did, and also a musket. Q. Did you hear Mr. Spencer make any remark

men tell no tales." He alluded to this in connection with what he said of scuttling vessels that he might capture.

Q. Was any thing said about 'small fry' and

eating biscuit' in that conversation? A. Yes, sir. He said that they would eat considerable, and that he would make them walk the plank; they would be useless on board. He meant the small boys-the smaller apprentices.

There were some very small on board. Q. What effect, if any, did Mr. Spencer's re-WHOLE NO. 539. mark about throwing Com. Mackenzie overboard

have upon the crew? A. It rather pleased them. I saw smiles upon the faces of several of them; Cromwell and Small were among them.

Commander Mackenzie said that the officers of the Somers had been charged in the official journal, in an article supposed to have been written by the Secretary of War, with harshness and cruelty, and asked if there was no way of showing that this was untrue? He wished to ask the witness a question concerning it. The Court said that no notice could be raken

of it.

Com. Mackenzie said that the source from which it was supposed to have come was so high that he wished to notice it.

The Court said that it must be regarded as only newspaper report, and that it did not come within the scope of the inquiry.

be put which would answer the purpose of Commander Mackenzie. The question, as at first handed in, was therefore modified as follows: Q. What was the conduct of Commander

The Judge Advocate thought a question might

Mackenzie generally during the difficulty on the A. He appeared to labor under no fear, was hunane, and did everything he could for the comfort

of the prisoners. Commander Mackenzie said he would waive these questions altogether, as he only wished to ask them to meet a particular case, which he was

not allowed to do. The following question was then allowed:

Q. During the continuance of the difficulty on poard the Somers did you observe any conduct in Commander Mackenzie exhibiting unmanly fear, a despotic temper or any quality unbecoming a commanding officer and a gentleman?

A. (With much energy and decision.) NO! SIR, I did not. Q. Judge Advocate-Did Spencer tell you

where he was to cruise after turning pirate? A. He did not. He said he would cruise whereever he could pick up the most prizes.

After making up the record of proceedings the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

Com. Mackenzie's Narrative. The Judge Advocate at the opening of the

Court, read the whole of Commander Mackenzie's Narrative of the transactions on board the Somers. We commence our sketch of it below at the point where our report of yesterday terminated:

I desired Lieut. Gansevoort to state to Mr. Spencer that if he would apply to Commodore Perry to detach bim from the Somers I would second his application. The application was according made and I seconded it, earnestly urging that it might be granted in order to secure the comfort of the young officers. Commodore Perry, however, declined to detach Midshipman Spencer but said he would consent to detach Mid. Rogers. I could not, however, consent to part with Mr. Rogers, whom I had long known to be an accomplished seaman, a gentleman and an officer of the highest attainments both in and beyond his profession .-The Somers accordingly sailed with seven in the steerage; they could not all sit down together at he table; two of them had ne lockers but slept apon the steerage deck, and subjected themselves o considerable inconvenience, to all which, however, they readily submitted without the slightest murmur or complaint, and performed every duty which fell to them to the perfect satisfaction of all the others.

All these things I called to recollection and endeavored carefully to review the whole conduct of Spencer. I had treated him precisely as I treated other Midshipmen; though I had perhaps reproved him somewhat less than the others for slight deviations from the strict line of his duty. This arose from my conviction that there could be but little hope of essentially serving one who had proved to be so decidedly his own enemy. I observed that he was in the habit of associating but little with the other officers, but that he was continually intimate with the crew. He was often in the habit of joking with them and smiling whenever he met them, with a smile never known but on such occasions; and I had frequently observed in him a

strange flashing of the eye. Recalling these things in addition to what had been revealed, I resolved at once to make myself sure of his person, though I thought that I would first let Mr. Wales have another interview with him and obtain further knowledge of his mutinous plans. If he was really in earnest enough, however, was already known.

In the evening I gave orders to Mr. Perry, my Clerk, to have all the officers come aft upon the quarter-deck. When they were brought up, I approuched Spencer and addressed him thus: inderstand, sir, that you aspire to the command of the Somers." With a deferential air he replied : 'Oh, no, sir!" "Did you not," said I "tell Mr. Wales that you had a mutinous project on footthat you intended to kill the Commander and tho officers of the Somers, and such of the crew as you could not seduce to your plans, and to enter upon a course of piracy?" him something like it," he replied, "but it was only in joke." "You admit, then, that you told him of such a plan." "Yes, sir," sir," I continued, "yes must know is joking upon a forbidden subject. This joke, sir, may costyou your life. Be pleased, sir, to remove your neck-handkerchief." He did so. I took it and opened it, but there was nothing in it. I asked him what he had done with the paper that was in it? "The paper," he said, " which had been in it contained my day's work; and I destroyed it." "It is a strange place, sir, 'said I, "to keep your accounts.' He acquiesced with an air of the greatest deference and blandness. I said to him, "Your design was to make yourself commander of this vessel. You must have been aware that you could compass it only by passing over my dead body and over the dead bodies of all the officers of the Somers. You had laid out for yourself, sir, a great deal to do. It is my duty to confine you." Turning to Lieut. Gansevoort, I said, "Arrest Mr. Spencer, and place him in double irons." Lient. Gansevoort stepped forward and received from Mr. Spencer his sword. Mr. Spencer was then ordered to sit down; he did so. Double irons were then put upon him, as were also hand-cuffs for the sake of greater security. I directed Lieut. Gansevoort to place a watch over Mr. Spencer, and to give orders to put him to instant death if he was detected in speaking or

holding any communication with any of the crew. The nature of these orders was told to Mr. Spencer. At the same time, I directed him to allow him every possible indulgence consistent with his safe keeping. The task was executed by Lieut. Gansevoort with the greatest kindness and humanity. While he watched with an engle eye over all his movements, and was ready at a moment's warning to take his life upon a violation of those conditions on which his safety depended, he attended to all his wants, covered him with his own garment from the squalls of rain by which we were visited, and ministered in every way to his comfort

with all the tenderness and assiduity of a woman. The officers were then remanded to quarters: the crew and batteries were inspected, the orders were repeated, and the retreat was beaten. The officers of the watch were all directed to be fully armed with cutlasses and pistols, with rounds of ammunition, and every thing was put in order for

On searching the locker of Spencer, a razor case